

SUBJECT: VI. Equipment and Technology Overlap Between Civil, Military, and
Approved For Release 2002/01/08 : CIA-RDP85-00821R000100110005-9
National Intelligence Space Programs

Issue #7: How should data and technology sharing be assured to best meet national space requirements:

DISCUSSION:

The institutional separation between civil, military, and national intelligence programs has been thoroughly examined in PRM-11, in EO 12036, in PRM-23, and in the ensuing PD-37. What is needed, however, is to examine areas where data, equipment, and technology sharing should take place. This would avoid undue duplication and overlap--assuring that if one agency can do or is doing a function better than another both would not carry out the function. Space functional responsibilities between the sectors to best meet national space requirements, while maintaining appropriate security, needs to be rationalized. As such, the task force must provide the following information on the various sectors' space activities by program category (e.g., weather, communications, space sciences):

- o National needs met by this program.
 - Current needs.
 - Future needs.
- o Performance/capability requirements resulting from national needs.
 - Current performance/capability requirements.
 - Future performance/capability requirements.
- o Specific projects to meet national needs. Identify outputs of each.
 - Currently operational.
 - Approved for launch.
 - Likely future projects (to be initiated by FY 1985).
- o Resource requirements by program and project by year and total estimated cost for each project.
 - Approved for launch.
 - Likely future projects (to be initiated by FY 1985).

For each approved or likely future project, the extent of interagency cooperation (e.g., sharing of technology, data, equipment, capabilities) needs to be assessed. Likewise, the rationale for assigning functional responsibilities to one agency vis-a-vis another should be made. Duplication and overlapping activities will be identified. In addition, the task force should identify where slight system modifications would permit one agency to operate a common system for multiple uses.

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5 JUL 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Visit to NASA (600 Indep Ave) Concerning First Meeting of Task Force on Remote Sensing

- 25X1A 1. On 30 June 1978 [REDACTED] (COMIREX staff) visited Dr. Bill Rainey (Office of Associate Administrator for Space and Terrestrial Applications, NASA) to discuss the first meeting of the Civil Space Policy Task Force on Remote Sensing that was held earlier that day. The principal matters discussed at this first meeting, as identified by Dr. Rainey, are summarized below.
2. Dr. A. J. Calio, Chairman of Task Force, distributed a list of Task Force members (incl 1) and an extract of nominal issues based on a paper by Dr. Frank Press, President's Adviser on Science and Technology (incl 2).
3. General discussion centered around the question of what is meant by the issues in the Press paper? It was felt the focus of the Task Force should be on National Systems vis-a-vis civil/domestic use.
4. Direction of the Task Force will be to look into what actions the Government should take in the next few years. First the matter of what capabilities need to be acquired will be addressed; then questions on organizational issues will follow.
5. The Task Force was divided into two parts: "capabilities" (DOE, State, AID, NOAA, NASA) and "institutional" (Agriculture, Interior, DOD, IC Staff, NASA). Members of the groups will work as individuals. State is expected to prepare a listing of related actions in the UN (especially Outer Space Committee).
6. The "institutional" group will consider the following kinds of matters: creation of a Federal Survey Administration for remote sensing, feasibility of commercial operations, scope of Government control over remote sensing, identification of "institutional" functions.
7. Future meeting schedule: 6 July (all day), 10 July (PM session), 13 July (all day), and 18 July (all day). This schedule is based on the requirement to submit a Task force draft on space policy options to OSTP by 20 July.

incl

[REDACTED]
COMIREX Staff

cf: [REDACTED]

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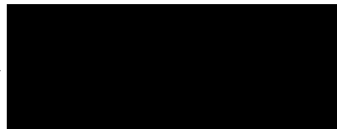
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III. Government and Private Role in Remote Sensing

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NOMINAL ISSUES

Issue 3. What are the organizational questions that need to be addressed to further exploit civil remote sensing capabilities?

Possible options and questions that need to be addressed include: whether to continue present arrangement with NASA sustaining lead agency responsibility for civil remote sensing R&D with the user agencies responsible for data processing and distribution; whether to establish a Federal Survey Administration, for example, that would operate and aggregate remote sensing requirements across the board; or whether and how to encourage user agencies to operate and determine what technologies and systems should be advanced to meet their individual requirements. Careful analysis is needed of the public vs. private sector responsibilities. Of course, the budget and possible financing arrangements of these various approaches must be addressed.

Issue 4. How should the US proceed with remote sensing capabilities developed under LANDSAT and other remote sensing activities?

Possible approaches would include: to continue experimentation in a limited R&D environment with a commitment to continuity of data services at least through 1985; or to declare the undertaking of a full-scale operational demonstration program for a period of 10 years with a decision on operational status by 1985. Specifically, the various modes of transition of Landsat from R&D to operational status need to be examined. Likewise, analysis of the private vs. public sector responsibilities is needed. How to respond to and encourage initiatives of the US private sector for involvement in remote sensing needs to be evaluated and various alternatives considered.

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As part of the preparation for this series of studies, optional positions on issues were prepared by OSTP as examples. Those relevant to our work follow:

Issue 5 On Organization:

Option 1: Continue present arrangement with NASA sustaining lead agency responsibility in civil remote sensing with user agencies responsible for data processing and distribution.

Option 2: Establish a Federal Survey Administration that would operate and aggregate remote sensing requirements across the board.

Option 3: Allow user agencies to operate and determine what technologies and systems should be advanced to meet their individual requirements (i.e., NOAA).

Issue 6 On Post LANDSAT Activities:

Option 1: Continue experimentation and assessment of potential utility in a limited R&D environment (current policy)

Option 2: Declare it the intent of the US to move rapidly to operational remote sensing with a commitment to continuity of R&D services at least through 1985 while system is being established and implemented (no legislation or international agreement required).

Option 3: Declare the US is undertaking a full-scale operational demonstration program for a period of 10 years. Continuity of data would be assured during that period and a decision on operational status would be announced in 1985.

Issue 7 On Encouraging the Private Sector:

Option 1: Defer the issue until a private sector proposal is tendered.

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Option 2: Encourage the establishment of a private consortium similar to COMSAT to carry out remote sensing under US government supervision (would require legislation).

Option 3: Establish a public sector corporation with the franchise to carry out government-directed remote sensing (would require legislation).

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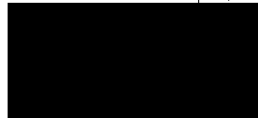
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EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

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July 7, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: Admiral Daniel Murphy
FROM: Art Morrissey *AM*
SUBJECT: "Fact of" Reconnaissance from Space

Dr. Brzezinski requested that the Space Policy Review Committee analyze the implications of maintaining the "fact of" reconnaissance from space. Policy options should be included in the space policy paper due to the President on September 1. This effort should be wrapped under Task Force VI as a sub-task and should not distract from the initial Task Force VI assignments. State has done considerable work on this issue over the past several months. So as not to duplicate this effort, I suggest that you draw heavily on the material State has developed.

The thrust of the effort should be to focus on the following issue: Is a change in current policy beyond NSC/PD-37 concerning utilization of information derived from remote sensing systems in the ultimate national interest? If so, to what extent and in what manner should such a change be made, beginning with the acknowledgement of the "fact of" reconnaissance? Determine whether the benefits to be derived in defense of our foreign and defense policies sufficiently outweigh the potential risks. Assure that a change will not constitute an ultimate threat to national security. The analysis should address the needs for a careful implementation plan to assure that potentially negative impacts of such action are solved. Some include: consultation with Congress, Allies, and the Soviets; international legal considerations; and security plan to assure that public government exposure does not result in a breakdown of existing security systems.

Those agencies involved in Task Force VI, plus ACDA, should be involved in this sub-task.

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